UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE:)	Case No. 19-MD-2875-RBK-JS
VALSARTAN PRODUCTS LIABILITY)	
LITIGATION)	
)	Camden, NJ
)	July 10, 2019
)	4:04 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOEL SCHNEIDER UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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(This telephone conference was heard at 4:04 p.m.) THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This is Judge Schneider. We're on the record in in the matter of In Re: Valsartan Products Liability Litigation, Docket Number 19-2875 -- MDL Number 2875. I know there's probably a number of people on the phone. Let's just get a head count for who's on the phone starting with plaintiffs. MR. SLATER: Hello, Your Honor, Adam Slater for advocate. MR. HONIK: Ruben Honik and David Stanoch for plaintiff. MS. WHITELY: Good afternoon, Your Honor, this is Conlee Whitely on behalf of plaintiffs. MS. GOLDENBERG: Marlene Goldenberg on behalf of plaintiffs. THE COURT: Okay, if that's it for plaintiffs, can we get a head count for defendants? MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, Seth Goldberg for the ZHP parties and the defense group. MS. LOCKARD: Your Honor, Victoria Lockard from Greenberg Traurig on behalf of the Teva entities. MR. SMITH: And, Your Honor, Richard Smith for Torrent Pharma, Inc. and the defense group. THE COURT: Okay, it sounds like that's it. I

received the paperwork from the parties, thank you very much,

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including the recent latest short form complaint draft. We can discuss any issue you want to discuss. Let's start with the three issues on the agenda. Why don't we start with the short form complaint. If I understand the issues right, there's just two material issues that the parties are in dispute about.

The first issue relates to whether -- and I hope I have this right -- the individual plaintiffs when they filed the short form complaint, have to specifically set forth their fraud allegations. Am I correct about that?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's one of the issues, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. LOCKARD: Correct, Your Honor. This is Victoria Lockard. And also we would -- you know, we had requested that additional specific allegations be included for the express warranty as well, so fraud and express warranty, that's one issue, so we can address that if you like.

THE COURT: Right. Okay, I can hear from the parties, but let me -- let me see if I understand this right because this is my thinking and it may be naive because you're in deeper on the issue. At some time in the case, I don't know when, Judge Kugler is going to decide that.

There's going to be a motion to dismiss directed to the master complaint. Presumably, one of the arguments that the defendants are going to make is that the allegations of

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fraud in the master complaint are deficient, and or the allegations regarding the express warranty are deficient.

It seems to me that however the Court rules on the master complaint subsumes all of the short form complaints, so if Judge Kugler rules that the fraud allegations for example in the master complaint are deficient, wouldn't that apply -- assuming there's no other allegations in the short form complaints, wouldn't that necessarily mean that all the -- the fraud allegations in the short form complaints rise or fall with what happens with the master complaint?

If I'm right about that, then why does each individual plaintiff need to do anything other than simply incorporate by reference the allegations in the master complaint which can be done by court order? So if I'm wrong, could you tell me what -- what I'm missing?

MS. LOCKARD: Well, Your Honor -- Victoria Lockard again on behalf of the defendant, and you know, I agree with you, I think that -- and you may have a crystal ball there but I think we probably will be, you know, attempting to move as to the master complaint on those two specific counts.

At this point, however, we have a lot of uncertainty about how, when motions will be allowed to proceed, you know, the protocol for that. And as we looked at the master complaint, you know, as it is now, we don't think that the -- the plaintiffs have met their Rule 9 pleading requirement for

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these claims, you know, but we're so far not entitled to bring a motion, you know, we want to make sure that we are not foreclosed if for some reason we find ourselves, you know, lacking the opportunity to move against the master complaint and need to move against certain complaints that are individualized.

You know, we want to make sure that -- that we're able to do so. We -- at this point, we just don't know what the protocol will be and how this will unfold.

And from our position, you know, in terms of the -this paradigm for a master complaint and short form complaint,
you know, we don't believe that that paradigm really supports
the maintenance of fraud and misrepresentation claims because
those types of claims are so individualized and so dependent on
individualized facts about reliance and basis of the bargain
(phonetic), you know, and when and how to whom the false
representation was made.

We just don't think it's possible to adequately plead those in a master complaint sufficiently and, you know, we don't think the plaintiffs will be able to do it in the short form either, to be frank, because we don't think that those -- those facts are going to be supported.

But we want to make sure that we've taken every opportunity to get plaintiffs to take their best shot on these claims so that we can then move when the Court allows us to do

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so and not to allow any wiggle room later on to suggest that oh, well this is a master complaint so we didn't need to provide any particularized allegations, you know, we just need to -- to include the text generalized claims we have in there currently.

THE COURT: What if -- what if -- I don't know the exact language at this point, I haven't tried to sketch it out, but what if the Court enters an order to the effect that the short form complaints incorporate by reference the fraud and express warranty claims that are set forth in the master complaint or complaints, and unless something else is specifically stated in the short form complaint, those particular plaintiffs are making no further allegations.

So wouldn't that necessarily mean that however the Court rules on the master complaint applies to each and ever short form complaint?

Because what I would anticipate -- and I could be wrong, we'll hear from the plaintiffs -- if the Court accepts the defendant's position, then you're going to get hundreds of complaints -- short form complaints that say we incorporate the allegations from the master complaint, period. That doesn't make sense to require that. So, plaintiff, what do you think?

MR. SLATER: You know, we're in agreement, Your Honor. The master complaint is actually, as you said, incorporated by reference in the short form complaint --

THE COURT:

Colloquy

I know. Yeah, it is.

MR. SLATER: It is. It is. It's right in the first paragraph. So those allegations are incorporated and really the short form complaint, the whole purpose is administrative efficiency. If you just check off what claims are being brought, and then if there's a need for any more particularized discovery or information about a specific plaintiff's claim, that gets explored, you know, through the fact sheets and then obviously if they (inaudible) selected for bellwether discovery, that's -- you know, they have a full and fair opportunity to find out from the plaintiff if they're selected this is what your case is about, this is what you're claiming, what did you see, what did you read.

I mean, all that gets done as part of discovery. The short form complaint is just -- it's really just a check box process to make it efficient. It's not a discovery vehicle.

MS. LOCKARD: Well, with the exception of Rule 9 and the requirements for -- for these specific types of claims for fraud and misrepresentation, you're not allowed to wait until the discovery period to uncover the facts about reliance statements, when and where they -- I mean, the case law establishes that has to be pled up front.

You can't shoot first, you know, and whatever the metaphor is, but you can't -- you know, you can't just wait until discovery to uncover those facts and that's what we're

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trying to avoid, some sort of blanket language, generalized language in a master complaint.

They put nothing in the short forms, there are no specifics and then later down the road, plaintiff wants to start, you know, revealing all of these details, you know, facts and allegations about an alleged misrepresentation that was made, heard and relied upon, when we -- we think that the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 9 requires that that be put in a pleading somewhere, either in the master complaint or in the short form, but it can't be omitted at this stage and then later discovered.

THE COURT: Counsel -- but counsel -- hold on, hold on. Counsel, what if there's -- I -- I'm just troubled by this because I think the fraud count is much easier than the express warranty issue because all of the fraud allegations are going to be the same for every single plaintiff.

The fraud is not particular to a particular plaintiff. In other words, Torrent or Teva or ZHB didn't direct one-on-one any fraud to -- to those particular plaintiffs, so all those fraud counts are going to rise or fall together.

They're all going to rise or fall by the allegations in the master complaint. With regard to the fraud count, why are you troubled by having the individual claims of fraud rise or fall by what's in the master complaint?

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MS. LOCKARD: Well, because I don't think the law supports a finding that they all rise and fall based on generalized allegations -- you know, misstatements. I think that the law, at least in most of the states, you know, that are implicated, requires that there be some element of reliance. In other words, a showing that but for this, you know, fraudulent statement and that there was someone who heard and relied upon that, whether you're -- whether plaintiffs are saying it was the prescribing physician or the individual plaintiff, but but for hearing that fraudulent statement and relying upon it, they never would have prescribed this drug.

So I don't think it's enough that there was just a misstatement put out in the e-cert (phonetic) by Teva or another defendant, I think there has to be a nexus to the individual plaintiff and his or her physician to say that one or the other heard that statement, you know, believed it to be true, relied upon it and prescribed them this drug and would have never prescribed this drug but for that specific statement.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's -- let's assume you're right just for the sake of argument. When you file your motion to dismiss, wouldn't you make that argument? And if Judge Kugler accepts that argument, the fraud counts are out of the complaint.

You -- you're -- the defendants at the moment believe

Colloquy

that the fraud counts are deficient. If they're deficient for one, they're deficient for every single one. So why do you -- if I was you and you think the fraud counts are deficient, why don't you just say to plaintiffs, do you agree to stand on your allegations? Yes.

We can put that in a court order if you want me to, so you're in a better position than if the plaintiffs are required to make individual allegations. I just don't understand the fraud count.

The express warranty is a little bit harder because -- because of the individual nature of it. But would you be satisfied, defendant, with a question that if there are any additional fraud allegations other than what's stated in the master complaint, set them forth?

MS. LOCKARD: Well, we like your initial proposal which is an affirmative statement that there are no additional supporting allegations regarding the fraud count because, you know, I just want to be able to close that door.

And if plaintiffs are going to stand on their master complaint, you know, we agree a hundred percent, you know, that's what they're standing on and we'll move against that.

But I want to make sure we close the door on the short form and we can likely work through some language to that effect that says any additional supporting facts with regard to the fraud should be stated, you know, otherwise there are no further

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allegations, you know, something to that effect.

THE COURT: Mr. Slater, your thoughts?

MR. SLATER: You know, if Your Honor wants to have a -- I don't think it's necessary, we've incorporated the master complaint by reference. If the master complaint -- if they move against it and the fraud claim is dismissed, then the fraud claims are out of all the cases.

If you check the fraud box, there would be no more fraud claims in the master complaint, that's it, there's no more fraud claim. So to me, that's the quickest and easiest and I agree with you, it's all or nothing. The defense, if they're going to win their motion, that's their best case.

I think if Your Honor orders that there be a section saying if you have any additional allegations of fraud beyond the master complaint, then list them; you know, I'm not going to object to that, but I don't think it's necessary and it actually creates more of a headache to the defense but perhaps down the line, but you know, that's -- I'll live with whichever way you go on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me put it back to you, defendant. Do you want to draft a proposed order for me to sign, or would you like that extra question in the short form complaint? You know, I guess it would be an extra two questions -- if you have any additional allegations other than what's in the master complaint as to the fraud counts, set them forth; if you have

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any additional allegations as to the express warranty claim other than what's set forth in the master complaint, set them forth. What's your pleasure?

MS. LOCKARD: Well, out of those options I think we would prefer the order essentially stating that, you know, they're -- the plaintiffs are standing on the allegations in the master complaint, they're not allowed to later rely upon any additional allegations that -- that are presented through discovery --

THE COURT: No, you can't say -- no, no, no, no, no, you can't say that. Obviously you can't say that.

MS. LOCKARD: But for -- but for a pleadings motion --

THE COURT: Oh yeah, for a pleadings motion, of course.

MR. SLATER: But we can always -- I'm sorry to interrupt, but we can always, you know, at some point amend these pleadings.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SLATER: I'm not going to be foreclosed from that. I think -- I think it's clear frankly, to do nothing, at worst, to add the extra question on the (inaudible) fraud. I would expect in 99 percent of the cases there's going to be nothing, maybe a hundred percent of the cases, because why would somebody put something additional if there is something really

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important and compelling, which would be strange, but we have an issue with entering an order that starts to determine rights down the line just because -- for the reasons discussed.

There could be amendments, there could be something that we learn later that impacts the premium or it can even be that Judge Kugler, you know, says I'm not going to grant the motion. I'll let plaintiffs, you know, amend. Who knows if we get to that.

THE COURT: Defendant, add the two questions which should satisfy you. You know, they're going to stand on the allegations in the master complaint except if anything -- you know, just try and agree on some language, a separate question for the fraud and the separate question for the express warranty, that the plaintiff relies on the allegations for its fraud claim that are set forth in the master complaint and if it has any additional allegations, they're set forth below, something to that effect, okay?

MS. LOCKARD: All right, we'll work on that -THE COURT: I think that will satisfy you.

MS. LOCKARD: We'll work on that language, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that satisfies you. But again, I -- at the end of the day I don't see this as a big issue because I think the short form complaints are going to rise or fall with whatever Judge Kugler does with the master

Colloquy

complaints, unless an individual plaintiff makes additional specific allegations. And if they don't, they're just going to be bound by the ruling on the master complaint.

Okay. The second issue has to do with this -- how to list the parties, I take it. I think it's a good idea that the plaintiffs check or identify what specific defendants they're making claims against. I have the latest draft that was sent. Is there an issue with this latest draft?

MS. GOLDENBERG: Your Honor, this is Marlene Goldenberg. My understanding of the defendant's issue with the plaintiff's draft is they just would prefer that the defendants all be listed in alphabetical order which would make it very difficult for a non-PSE member, plaintiff's attorney to figure out which boxes they should be checking.

MS. LOCKARD: And if I may, Your Honor -- again,
Victoria Lockard. So the version that you were looking at, so
-- so there are several rounds of redlines back and forth so it
may be difficult to discern what's intended here, but
essentially the -- the draft that the plaintiffs proposed,
they've bundled defendants along the supply chain into these
different groupings, almost like a prefixed menu.

So it's like, you know, you take this API manufacturer with this finished dose manufacturer with this repackager and they're like a package deal. And they're suggesting in the complaint that these are all -- and they even

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      call them "related defendants" --
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                THE COURT: Oh, I see.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- and our position is --
                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- they're not related --
                THE COURT: I see.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- and that they should have to list
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      -- we don't have to list every defendant A to Z, but let's
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      group them by --
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                THE COURT: Right.
                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- API manufacturers --
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                THE COURT: Yeah.
                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- A to Z and -- and retailers
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      and --
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                THE COURT: Yeah.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- finished dose manufacturers --
                THE COURT: Yeah.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: Like I'm fine with all the Teva
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      defendants being grouped into one block, but I don't
      necessarily want Teva grouped with Mylan and --
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                THE COURT: Yeah.
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                MS. GOLDENBERG: -- you know, AvKARE and all that.
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                MR. SLATER: You know, here's the problem, Judge --
      it's Adam Slater -- is that as the defense said in their
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      letter, they don't think that the grouping -- forget about it
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Colloquy

saying "related defendants." That's easy, that's a word. We can change that. I mean, we can call it -- we can call it whatever we want, so if they want to change the title of each of these sections, nobody cares.

But they put in their letter that our lists and our groupings are not accurate. And, you know, that's what -- and -- and I don't mean to step on Marlene's toes, but she's been asking for this, you know, tell us the accurate groupings.

I mean, we're this far into the litigation and we still don't have -- and remember we tried to do this earlier in the litigation and, you know, we said we want, you know, complete disclosure of all the supply chains, all the relations, how everybody integrates together, and we don't have that yet.

So, you know, it should be accurate and it should be there and it should be easily, you know, done to where you can usually figure out for somebody who manufactured it, how was it distributed, all the way down to the pharmacy for the person.

I mean, you can figure that out if you know where to look and you know how to do it.

But as Marlene said, we need this to be good so it's easy for anybody to do it until it's accurate, so I say have the defendants take -- make it accurate. Tell us what's inaccurate there and put the groupings together and then, you know, we'll check them.

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You know, the alternative was -- which they didn't want to do, was to just literally list them all without the need to chop (phonetic) and just say, because we have this dismissal order on the repackagers and, you know, those who make it out of the gate, these people are -- you know, they're not being sued now but there's a -- there's a tolling agreement, so that they're all potentially in the case.

I mean, but we have to be able to capture them or know that they're captured administratively one way or another, and if there's an accuracy issue, we need the defendants to tell us exactly how these people should be grouped and these entities should be grouped now. With this going to litigation, I think it's time to have that done even not just for the short form, but for all purposes.

THE COURT: Let me ask defendant, forget about related defendants for the moment, talk about the different groups of defendants. After the API manufacturer, what's the next group of -- sort of the class of defendants? What would it be? The finished-dose manufacturers?

MS. LOCKARD: Yes, that's -- if I understand your question, that's right. So they're the -- the API manufacturer who then supplies to the finished-dose manufacturer --

THE COURT: And after that --

MS. LOCKARD: -- but they're not --

THE COURT: Okay --

Colloquy 20 MS. LOCKARD: -- they're not -- they're not always 1 2 lock step --THE COURT: I understand. I understand. So after 3 the finished dose, would it be the repackager? 4 5 MS. LOCKARD: So then it would be the repackager --THE COURT: Then the pharm --6 7 MS. LOCKARD: -- (inaudible) --THE COURT: Would it be the -- which would be next, 8 the wholesaler or the pharmacy? 9 MS. LOCKARD: So there would be in some cases a 10 labeler, distributor, but not in all cases --11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MS. LOCKARD: -- and then there would be wholesalers 13 14 and pharmacies. THE COURT: So why can't we instead of grouping the 15 16 parties like this version that I have "related defendants," why not have the groupings list the four API manufacturers, then 17 list all the finished dose manufacturers, then all the 18 19 repackagers, wholesalers, distributors, labelers, pharmacies, 20 have those categories instead of this "related defendant" 21 issue. MS. GOLDENBERG: Your Honor, this is Marlene 22 Goldenberg, if I could chime in on that, I think the problem 23 from a practical standpoint is that -- I -- I can tell you that 24 25 having put together this list, this was the result of hours of

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pouring through recall notices that took place over a month from the FDA.

A lot -- and I don't expect, as much as we would like this to happen, that every single attorney out there in the country is going to do the same thing.

So the problem is if they know that their client had Valsartan that came from AvKARE, AvKARE under the scheme that was just proposed is going to be in the repackager's grouping, but that attorney doesn't know how AvKARE might be related to Actavis, who then got their product from Teva Pharmaceutical Industries who got it from Huahai and ZHP.

If we group them in the way that they're in the complaint right now, it gives people a sense of which defendants are in the same supply chain, and candidly, this was done to make sure that people didn't get -- or sued, if you can use that term in this case, because the risk that we run is if a -- if an attorney doesn't know, then the prudent thing to do for their client is to check all the boxes and figure it out later.

And so we put this together with the hope that the complaints would be filled out in a more precise manner and I worry that a scheme where people are grouped at the level that they're at in the distribution chain isn't going to be a tussle.

THE COURT: Counsel, I'm glad you relayed that

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comment. Let me say this in response to that. There's a couple of general themes that I think Judge Kugler and I are in lockstep about and that cut across every single avenue of this case.

One is that we want to get to the crux of the merits and not be distracted by tangential issues, that's one. That's why we ordered the core discovery to be produced by the defendants right away.

The second issue is the plaintiffs have skin in this game. They are not going to simply be able to fill out a piece of paper and make a phone call and pursue a case in Federal District Court. They're going to be subject to Rule 11. They're going to be subject to Rule 26(g), and they're going to be subject to the requirement that they file the Rules of Procedure.

There's going to be consequences if plaintiffs, to protect themselves, don't do due diligence and sue defendants who they have no good faith basis to sue. They have to do their homework. They have to do their due diligence. They have to act in good faith. There's no exception to that because we're in an MDL.

It's not a high burden, it's the same burden that applies in every other case. That's why we were going to require that, you know, affidavits and declarations be submitted, et cetera, et cetera.

Colloguy

We're not going to take short cuts around the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 11 and Rule 26(g) because we're in an MDL.

In fact, because we're in an MDL, closer scrutiny should be paid to that to make sure that we're only dealing with potentially merit -- merit claims. So if it means a plaintiff's attorney has to do due diligence before they check a box, that is not a high burden and that does not create problems for the Court.

So I do think after reviewing this that the way it's set up now is confusing and could create mischief because the defendants are saying that although there's relations, it's not necessarily in every case, I agree with plaintiffs that it's completely inappropriate to group all defendants together in alphabetical order because that's as confusing.

It just seems to me that the most logical way to group the defendant is in the class of defendants they're in -- API manufacturer, finished dose, repackager, et cetera, et cetera. And if one company is in more than one category, so be it.

But when the plaintiff checks that box, they're going to be required -- they're going to know that they're subject to Rule 11 and Rule 26(g), so I don't think that's a heavy burden to require of these plaintiffs.

Certainly in a Federal District case where -- you

Colloguy

know, I can just assume how much money they're going to ask for at the end of the day in this case, they've got skin in the game and they're going to have to do their homework before they file these complaints.

I think that's what the defendant's concern was and it's a very legitimate concern to weed out merit-less claims. So my suggestion is that the parties be classified according to the category they're in and we've gone through that, rather than this "related defendant" category.

Unless you agree on if Teva and the plaintiffs agree that they want to do it that way, that's fine with the Court, but if they don't agree, they ought to break it up into the different categories.

MR. SLATER: Your Honor, a question for you. If we're not going to set up the short form complaint by supply chain, which is really what we were trying to do to make it really much more of a coherent -- what we thought was more coherent, something you just -- if you know you got it from this place, it goes up the chain from here and you just check this box and that box and you're done, or -- or whatever boxes, if you got it from more than one place, et cetera, if Your Honor's ruling is group them by where they are in the supply chain like (inaudible) would be together and finished dose would be together, repackaging would be together, et cetera, what I think we really need -- and I think we need this quickly

Colloguy

and I think we need frankly an order from the Court that this gets done quickly, is we need the defendants to commit to every supply chain that applies to this litigation so that we have that information so we can then circulate that to all of the plaintiff's attorneys and make that available to our position) of leadership so that the plaintiffs will have that information and you'll have the lead list between the plaintiffs and defendants so there's no dispute later about whether a party belongs in a supply chain or not.

So that there's no mistakes, there's no confusion later, I think if we're going to do it in that way, either it has to be a supply chain that's confirmed as accurate in the short form, or if they don't do it and they do it the way Your Honor said which is -- obviously we respect that, we need them to give us complete and accurate lists of every supply chain so we can then circulate that to everybody so everyone knows what to check the boxes on.

THE COURT: When you say "supply chain," Mr. Slater, do you mean for example -- an easy one, the easiest one is the API manufacturers, right? We know --

MR. SLATER: Sure.

THE COURT: We know who they are. You want to make sure that -- what, every API manufacturer is identified or that of the defendants that are named in the complaint, these are the only API manufacturers?

Colloquy

MR. SLATER: No. No, what I'm saying is if -- if you have for example, you have a plaintiff whose -- whose lawyer is now filling out the short form and they're figuring out who they need to check the boxes on the defendants, you need to know the supply chain.

For example, if somebody bought down the street in Roseland, New Jersey at the Walgreens their Valsartan for six or eight months, you can look at the -- the bottles and you can look at the information and figure out if you know where you're looking -- and the defendants have this information probably a lot better than we do at this point -- where did that come from?

Which -- which wholesaler or distributor would have gotten into that pharmacy. And then which repackager got into that distributor and which finished dose manufacturer sold it to them and which line (phonetic) manufacturer did it come from because, you know, that -- that can be figured out if you know all the codes, et cetera.

But we need them to confirm each of their supply chains so that plaintiff knows who to see (phonetic).

Otherwise, it's -- you know, it's complete guess-work and -- and obviously we agree, nobody should just be checking boxes willy-nilly, you know, every box, just to save themselves.

But we need -- we need the defendants to tell us what all the supply chains are so we know in a particular case if a

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plaintiff's bought the -- was supplied the drug by a certain source, how it goes up the ladder to the API manufacturers so you know who in that chain was seen in that case.

THE COURT: Mr. Slater that -- that sounds to me like discovery. What we're trying to do is we're trying to -- suppose we weren't doing a short form complaint and a plaintiff had to file the 47 or 48-page complaint that everybody's filing. You wouldn't have the information that you're requesting of the defendants before that complaint is filed, right?

MR. SLATER: No, we didn't have it and we didn't already have -- put it together. I don't think what we're asking for is really discovery. I think what we're asking for is basically we want to create a joint stipulated list of all the supply chains so that we're all on the three basic foundational level going forward in this litigation because we may be wrong. I mean, we may --

MR. HONIK: Your Honor --

MR. SLATER: -- have gotten --

MR. HONIK: Your Honor, this is Ruben Honik. Let me illustrate the problem by trying to answer your question directly. If this was a one-off case and I represented a person who went to CVS and got Valsartan and developed a cancer which was related to the presence of NDMA, at the most, my client, when -- when they come to my office in my initial due

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diligence which would satisfy the Federal Rules, he'd likely know two things -- that he got it from CVS and it's Teva.

And although -- and so in filing the complaint, what I would do as an attorney is to definitively state that was the source, and then I would plead in the alternative that he got it from one or more of the following distributors -- I'd name them all.

I would then say it was likely repackaged by one or more in the alternative of the following repackagers, on and on and on, so what I would effectively be doing is identifying the one or two definitive defendants, and then pleading all of them in the alternative.

So looping back to my initial comment, we really wanted to avoid that, and the easiest and best way to do it, for example, is to have -- is to have Teva, to use one illustration of a finished dose manufacturer, say this is the only way our -- our Teva drug gets to CVS, this is the chain.

And it may be that in defining the chain, they may say that there are two wholesalers who can produce Teva, and then -- and then if that's what we have in the short form complaint, we'll check the two, but we won't check four. Every single finished dose defendant in this case can do that. They can effectively give us a tree that says this is the only way our drug get into your hand.

So what Adam is conveying is that if we simply have

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that, I guess technically is discovery, but it's so critical at the outset to have an efficient process where we're not suing too many manufacturers, it will allow us to have a much more streamlined and efficient process where, you know, we're not checking, for example, all the repackager boxes because we can't be a hundred percent sure who -- who touched them in the repackaging part of the distribution chain.

So if -- I think -- I think Your Honor is grouping it the right way, but Adam's point in closing the loop is please direct the defendants because they're very capable of doing this. They know this information today, simply giving us a simple line drawing or a tree that shows the only pathway in which a consumer can get their drug.

MS. LOCKARD: Your Honor, if I may, now see, we've heard from three of the plaintiffs --

THE COURT: Just identify yourself for the record, please.

MS. LOCKARD: It's Victoria Lockard, Your Honor. So, you know, I am very -- with Your Honor, concerned about putting the cart before the horse on discovery here, but you know, we've expanded this now from a discussion of how the defendants should be listed in the short form to what type of a discovery we should be providing, and it's not a simple line drawing.

There are upwards of 50 defendants now involved, there are various permutations. However, you know, the

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plaintiff has as they said, they put in hours studying the recall notices and they have this information. That's how they came up with the groupings that are listed here.

So if they want to provide direction to their, you know, colleagues and brethren who are going to be filing these suits, you know, they can certainly do that.

But, you know, trying to require that, you know, we produce a bunch of discovery, you know, before the complaints are even filed, there's no justification for that here.

They have the same pleading requirements as they would in any case and whereas it may not be a perfect system, you know, there will be some adjustments, the parties are going to have to work together to try to get the right parties in the right cases, you know, we're willing to do that.

But -- but just the proposal has now, you know, expanded well beyond that -- the scope of the discussion which was just the groupings. We agree with the grouping Your Honor has proposed, that's what -- that's what we proposed as well, that they be grouped by category, you know, and the recall notices and the other research done by plaintiffs should be sufficient enough for the others to make, you know, more than just wild type guesses.

THE COURT: Here's the -- here's the --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And all we'd ask them to do is to say whether the groupings as we've gotten it is correct or

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not. That's all.

THE COURT: Here's the --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I mean, it shouldn't be a shell game where we have to guess whether what we have is correct.

THE COURT: Here's the Court's ruling with regard to the second issue on the short form complaint. The defendants shall be organized according to the category or class of defendants they're in. You know better than me what the categories are -- API manufacturers, finished dose manufacturers, repackagers, pharmacies, wholesalers, labelers, distributors.

I don't know if there's any more. Different companies may fit into different categories. Let's get a draft with that layout with the two questions that we talked about are going to be answered, and we'll see if we have any other issues. If we could finalize this in two weeks at the inperson conference and just -- I'm just reluctant to require the defendants to give discovery in order to have plaintiffs file a short form complaint, the purpose of which is to save plaintiffs time and effort.

I don't think the short form complaint requires a plaintiff to do anything other than what they're required to do if they have to file a normal complaint.

Mr. Honik, I'm not so sure I agree with what you said

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would happen if this was a one-off case. I don't think you --I think you would sue CVS, I think you would sue whoever you
knew supplied CVS, and then -- and then after the complaint's
filed, you'd get discovery and you'd amend your complaint.

There might be Rule 11 problems if you say well, it may be this other company and to protect ourselves, we're going to sue them. I don't think you would do that.

You might name John Does, but and that's an idea, maybe you should add John Does to each category to protect the plaintiffs if they don't know who it is. So that's the Court's direction. Let's see what it looks like at the next conference and hopefully it will finalize it by then.

All right, so that takes care of the two issues with regard to the short form complaint.

The plaintiff fact sheets, are we going to be able to finalize that in two weeks?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you make us we will.

THE COURT: What's the status of it?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Drafts of the redlines have been exchanged, we're talking, we're trying to narrow the issues. I would expect, Your Honor, that there are definitely going to be some disputed issues in terms of scope of what's being sought through these.

THE COURT: Okay, let's --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The fact sheets in this

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litigation, there's no doubt there will be some disputes for you --

THE COURT: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- but I would think, you know, in two weeks we should be able to at least narrow down -- and there will probably be some categories of disputes frankly but nothing, you know, --

THE COURT: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- repeat.

THE COURT: Okay, why don't we raise all disputes in time to be addressed and decided at the next conference. You know, we promised Ms. Cohen that this would be a priority item and we're going to follow through with that.

In a few days the defendants are going to get -plaintiffs are going to get defendant's core discovery so we'd
like to start getting discovery in defendant's hands.

MS. LOCKARD: And we agree -- it's Victoria Lockard, Your Honor, and Ms. Cohen couldn't be here, she's in Court today, but she did want me to make sure that we were vocal on this, that it is -- it remains important to her, so we want to get this finalized and we'll -- we'll roll up our sleeves with plaintiff's counsel and try to get as much of it hashed through as we can before the next conference.

THE COURT: Yes, we'll just get all disputes resolved. I don't think this is heady stuff, so we should be

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able to get through it pretty fast. Dismissal of peripheral defendants -- I know that's a difficult issue. I'm guessing the parties are working on that. It's probably not close to being resolved, but hopefully the parties are continuing their discussions.

MS. GOLDENBERG: Yes, Your Honor, this is Marlene Goldenberg, we've had productive -- a productive session the other day and another one that was productive as well this morning.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's discuss it at the next conference, but this is a ticklish issue and I understand why it's going to take time to get this finalized, so it sounds like the parties are acting in good faith so we'll just keep on that track.

MR. SLATER: And, Your Honor, just to -- earlier when I was -- I was speaking, I think somebody jumped in, I was almost done. The last thing I was going to say frankly is that the need for the confirmation that we understand the supply chains and how everybody relates to them in other words, is actually also going to be important in terms of our willingness to dismiss the so called "peripheral defendants" --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SLATER: -- because we need to know where every one of them fits into every supply chain. So we don't need -- we don't need it for a short form complaint, but we do need

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it --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SLATER: -- to determine the peripheral defendants and also to understand everything we're going to be reading so again, I would urge the Court, they're not asking for anything other than for us to be able to send them our understanding of the supply chain and then for them to get back to us and tell us what's accurate or inaccurate or what's missing, just so that everybody is playing on the same 100-yard field going forward and everybody knows who everybody is.

Because again, we're going to need that before we can dismiss anyone from the case and know where they fit in anyway.

THE COURT: Mr. Slater, I think you took the words out of my mouth because when it comes to the dismissal issue, plaintiff has to be satisfied before it agrees to dismiss the defendant that they have the relevant information they need to evaluate that defendant, so I think it behooves the defendants if they want to get out of the case to give plaintiff what they want, which would include the sort of information that you're looking for.

So we'll discuss this further in two weeks, but I'm on the same page as you. The Court is not going to force the plaintiffs to dismiss defendants, it can't do that. It will encourage plaintiffs to do that.

But in order for plaintiffs to do that, the Court

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recognizes that plaintiffs have to be satisfied they have the relevant information to make that informed choice which would include the sort of information you're asking for, Mr. Slater. So I think with regard to that issue, I think we're on the same page, so let's discuss that further in two weeks.

Okay, that concludes the three items on the agenda. Are there any other issues that we need to address on this call? The next call we'll hopefully finalize the short form complaint, we'll decide the disputes regarding the fact sheets, further discuss this peripheral defendant issue and this information that plaintiffs need for that. I'm not sure, what other issues come up --

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- in order to advance the ball, we already set up conferences for when we're going to address any disputes regarding the insurance disclosures and core discovery, so that's in place. Are there any other issues --

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- we need to discuss?

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, this is Seth Goldberg. We included in defendant's submission that we -- that we submitted yesterday in number four just to give Your Honor -- to alert the Court that in two of the State Court --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. GOLDBERG: -- actions that are pending in New

Colloquy 37 Jersey --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. GOLDBERG: -- we have a case management conference on July 18th. Judge Kugler last -- at the last 4 5 conference said he was going to be reaching out to you --THE COURT: Yes. 6 MR. GOLDBERG: -- this Court. I just want to alert 7 the Court in case that those calls hadn't yet been made --8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 MR. GOLDBERG: -- it would be helpful if they are in 10 advance of the conferences last -- next week. 11 12 THE COURT: Thanks for reminding me of that, Mr. Goldberg. He's not in today, Judge Kugler, but I'll be in 13 contact with him and knowing Judge Kugler, he'll make -- if he 14 hasn't already done it, he'll be in contact with them before 15 16 the conference. But your suggestion is a good one. MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 18 THE COURT: All right, oh, on the MDL -- on the MDL 19 front, Mr. Honik, anything happen with that? 20 MR. HONIK: We're continuing to own our petition and we're on track to get it on file so as to be heard in 21 22 September. 23 THE COURT: Great. Are there any other issues or matters you'd like to address on this call, counsel? We'll 24

draft an order just confirming what we've discussed today.

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